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Column One By David Courtney

King George Says Gov't to Seek Control Powers

North Koreans up against the hills that run along the Manchurian border. It is unlikely to be a long stand-off or to make much difference. Reports are attributing this brief second wind to the introduction of fresh troops from China. Two divisions, said to be made up mostly of Chinese, are moving "far behind the Allied advance" towards the east coast city of Hamhung. This, again, cannot mean very much in the long run. It is fairly clear that both victor and vanquished are operating confusedly among the inhospitable country of the North. In some areas, confused operations may go on for months; said that a large part of the territory north of the 38th Parallel will remain a field of guerrilla operations and punitive expeditions throughout the winter.

The war has shown that the Koreans are tough and merciless fighters. Observers with an intimate knowledge of this people say that they do not fear death or hesitate to inflict it. Grim hardship is a lot they bear as to that unfortunate manner born. They are obstinate and revengeful. Some hundreds of thousands of them, behind the American lines as well as in front, now lie in sullen wait among mountains and ravine which only a massive, slow and broadside offensive could clean up. According to the reports, they are not all soldiers of the disintegrating North Korean Army. Many frightened civilians have taken to the hills and ravines.

In the circumstances, it is difficult to see how some form of military government in the conquered territories can be avoided. It is likely to be a long time before any properly constituted Korean Government has an army and police force capable of maintaining order beyond the boundaries of the big Korean cities. It may also be a long time before the country is in a fit condition to have parliamentary elections capable of producing a representative government. And that government, when it does come, will be wholly dependent for a year or two at least on aid from abroad. Its crops have been destroyed, its sowings neglected, from despatches and news items one gets the impression that roads, bridges, dams, railways, factories and a great deal of housing, have been destroyed. The people can hardly be in the mood to turn overnight into good democrats and to set about electing the kind of government U.N. would like them to have. At the same time, they have been promised their own administration and a swift end to foreign occupation.

The difficulties are immense. It is fairly obvious that the hard and unprovoked Korean, whether North or South, cannot at this stage be left to themselves; and that the presence of a U.N. supervisory commission and a body of rehabilitation experts will be able to accomplish little of real worth unless backed by a considerable non-Korean armed force, or by the effective authority of all nations closely concerned in the affairs of the Far East, including Russia and China. It is plain enough which is the better of the two alternatives and which would have the most satisfying and perhaps stabilizing effect upon other Pacific peoples. And, unhappily, it is plain enough that this alternative is the one less likely to be chosen.

In that case, once the present victorious army in Korea has finished the job of defeating its enemy, the question must arise whether it, or another armed force, should be the one to set to the responsibility of temporary occupation. Some U.N. members favour an occupation force from countries which have not taken a direct part in the fighting and which, preferably, have no colonial problems of interests of their own. Whichever it is to be, the decision should not be delayed. It is improbable that anyone will ever formally surrender on behalf of the North Koreans and the way therefore lies open to an unending guerrilla conflict unless something is done quickly to show that U.N. means business in the quest for Korean peace. Jerusalem, November 1.

Eban Refutes Arab Charges

LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday (Reuter). — It was denied in the Security Council late last night that any Israel troops had occupied "one inch of soil" to which they were not entitled. At the resumption of the debate on the complaints lodged last month, Mr. A. Eban, Israel's Permanent Delegate, denied Jordan's charges that territory under its control had been attacked by Israel forces.

Mr. Eban declared in answer to Egyptian charges of mass expulsion of Arabs from Palestine that Beduin tribesmen had been "properly and legally excluded under the armistice. They were ill-considered who had penetrated into Israel territory without authorization," Mr. Eban said.

Concerning Jordan's complaints that Israel had invaded Jordan territory, Mr. Eban said the Armistice Agreements defined the exact area and the U.N. maps left no doubt that the area in question was in Israel territory.

Why Trans-Jordan Changed Its Name
LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday (INA). — The Trans-Jordan army advanced so far beyond its frontier that the very name of the Kingdom has had to be changed, Mr. A. Eban told the Security Council yesterday.

This remark was contained in his speech in which he denied that Israel has encroached on Jordan territory. Jordan territorial benefits resulting from its frontier changes are a thousand times greater than the area under discussion, Mr. Eban declared.

Riley: Naharayim Israel's on the Map
LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday (INA). — General William Riley told the Security Council yesterday that there were no Mixed Armistice Commission rulings to support the Egyptian claims that Israel has violated the Egyptian or Arab frontiers, or expelled Beduin or Majdal Arabs illicitly.

He repeatedly affirmed that the maps in his possession showed the Naharayim area to be on the Israeli side of the armistice demarcation line, and also that he had no knowledge of other maps.

The Egyptian delegate sought to upset this standpoint by contending that the findings of the MACS would not be respected nor would they be enforceable.

During the questioning, Fawzi Bey referred to Israel's failure to comply with the MAC's decision concerning Beir Kalar, but General Riley replied he was still hopeful that Israel would withdraw from that area.

Bunches Invited
When, at the end of the meeting, Fawzi Bey declared that Egypt respects all MAC rulings, Gen. Riley jolted him by reminding him that Egypt had not carried out the MAC's decision concerning the Suez Canal blockade.

Falling to make Gen. Riley budge from his maps, Jordan's delegate suggested inviting Dr. Bunches to the next session. This was agreed.

When the Egyptian delegate questioned Gen. Riley on his report to the Council regarding the expulsions, Gen. Riley made it clear that the allegations were by five tribal sub-chiefs.

Lama Asks India for Refuge
NEW DELHI, Tuesday (UP). — The Dalai Lama, 15-year-old spiritual and temporal ruler of three million Tibetans, has asked the Indian government for refuge for himself and his government, informed sources said today.

The Dalai Lama was reported planning to flee his capital of Lhasa as Chinese Communist troops drove through heavy snows and across precipitous mountains only 150 miles away. China has told India that she is willing to hold peace talks with the Tibetans, but that the matter is a domestic one admitting no foreign interference, according to well-informed quarters here today.

The Peking authorities, in their reply received here today to India's "surprise and regret" note, reiterated their stand.

Chinese Campaign To Aid N. Koreans

PEKING, Tuesday (Reuter). — Communists China today intensified its nation-wide campaign calling for Chinese aid to the Korean people. This coincided with reports of Chinese troops on the Korean front.

Fledgling of aid to Korea came today from trade unions, peasants and workers' organizations and other recognized bodies throughout China.

"Indignation meetings" also voiced protest against "repeated intrusions across Chinese territorial air by American military aircraft."

U.S. Forces 35 Kms. From China Border

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Vanguards of American troops may reach the south of the Yalu River on the Manchurian border by tomorrow if Communist resistance continues to crumble as fast as it did today on the west coast of Korea.

The U.S. 24th Division drove deep into the North Korean last defence redoubt after capturing Sonchon and Kusong, and is now about 35 kms. from Manchuria.

American reinforcements rushed up to help the mauled South Korean spearheads capture Sonchon, about 55 kms. south of Sinuiju, new North Korean capital.

Another American spearhead captured Kusong, 32 kms. inland from Sonchon and about 55 kms. south of the Yalu River, border between North Korea and Manchuria.

Five days of reports that the Chinese Communists are helping the shattered North Koreans reached a climax when a spokesman in Tokyo confirmed today that ten Chinese Communist soldiers had been taken prisoner.

The spokesman refused to say whether an organized force of Chinese, under their own or the North Korean command, had intervened in Korea, but the increasing weight of evidence from the front suggested that some new force had entered the war.

The Americans cut through Communist defences in a surprise night attack, and made a lightning 25 kms. advance to take Sonchon.

Another regiment of the 24th Division took Kusong after being held up two kms. outside the town yesterday.

The force which captured Sonchon "leap-frogged" the British Commonwealth Brigade which yesterday took Chongju, now about 90 kms. behind the front.

Big Business
The left-wing Opposition said yesterday they regarded the reshuffle as a policy switch to the right, while the right-wing Opposition said there was no change because Mapai would continue to dominate the Cabinet.

Both Mapai and the Communist speakers regarded Mr. Yaakov Gori, the new Minister for Trade and Industry, as a representative of "big business." They and some of the right-wing opposition speakers expressed personal support for Mr. Gori, who objected to the principle of co-opting persons who had not been elected to the Cabinet. Mr. Gori listened to the debate from the visitors' gallery.

Foreign policy issues were brought up by Mapai and the Communists, who criticized the voting of the Israeli delegation on the Korean issue and the Unity for Peace proposals. Mr. Sharett, who is returning to the General Assembly today, explained the reasons for Israel's vote against seating the

First Fruit Memento
A distinguished visitor arrived at the Knesset yesterday afternoon, a melon! A round, juicy green water-melon, it set members' mouths watering as with due ceremony Mr. Haim Halperin, Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, presented the "first fruit" to Prime Minister Ben Gurion.

The melon is the first ever grown in Elath. Mr. Ben Gurion took the melon triumphantly home enwrapped in his hands. Asked by reporters if he liked the taste, Mr. Ben Gurion replied: "I will keep it as a souvenir."

Truman Expected To Pledge Aid to Israel

Israel Deserves Elections Delay Interview

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — Mr. Truman will receive leaders of American Jewry soon after the Congressional elections and will inform them of his desire to help Israel's great humanitarian work in absorbing immigrants.

Some leaders would have liked to have seen him yesterday before returning home from the historic national planning conference, but the President told his old friend, Eddie Jacobson, that he did not want anyone to think his interest in helping Jewish refugees was an election stunt.

The highlights of the conference were Mr. A. Eban's closing speech and Mrs. Golda Myerson's several addresses.

Mr. Eban's was one of the most remarkable speeches of his remarkable career. It electrified the speech-listened audience and sent them home ready and willing to do their utmost for the Jewish four-point programme which they unanimously reaffirmed. Mr. Eban succeeded in answering all the critics of Israel's economy from right and left and at the same time pacified the critics.

He laid down as the programme line a symbol from Israel — not a ragged Yemote child with outstretched hand (referring to last year's U.S.A. poster) but a triumphant soldier. He listed Israel's economic achievements, and made the audience feel that Israel was doing more than its share. Raising half a billion dollars would mean "renewal" of what has every Israel home. In raising a billion dollars American Jewry was not asked to make the same sacrifice, he pointed out.

Blunt Speech
Standing before the most impressive turn-out of American Jewry on Saturday evening, spread over two acres of floor space — enough to house thousands of immigrants — Mrs. Myerson, in her usual blunt manner, went straight to the heart of the problem facing the delegates and all American Jewry.

The question is not whether you adopt the four-point programme, and I am sure you will, but it is a matter of how and when you will implement it.

As we say in Israel, "The implementation of the resolution adopted yesterday," should have started yesterday.

Delegates discussed implementation at the local level among themselves as no organization has been set up, or can be set up to implement it, to the four-point programme.

The leadership of the conference was necessarily amorphous with most of the technical staff being provided by the U.S.A. which is only one part of the programme.

But delegates took the matter North Korean delegation and for closing the 38th Parallel. He pointed out that North Korea had not asked to be seated and said that this had not been an oversight. They had consistently boycotted the U.N. had closed their gates to the U.N. Commission and had sabotaged Security Council resolutions. Their failure to apply for a seat at the proceedings was part of their tactics, and it would have been setting a pernicious precedent if the U.N. had extended invitation to such a body.

With respect to the 38th parallel, he pointed out that it had been the North Koreans who had found nullified that boundary. They had spurned the Security Council order to return to that line when they were in South Korean territory and relied upon their own strength. Had they withdrawn to that line in accordance with the order, the line would have retained its validity.

During Mr. Sharett's speech, there were numerous interruptions from Communist and Mapai members and there were sharp exchanges across the floor.

AFTER MIDNIGHT
A British Viking aircraft flying from Paris crashed in thick fog at London airport last night. According to the first reports 31 persons perished in the disaster.

Crisis 'Unjustified'
That the crisis had been unjustified and harmful was claimed by Dr. Abraham Granot (Progressive), who said that when the economy was "walking on thin ice," as the Finance Minister had said, special care should be taken as to the load placed upon it.

He welcomed the addition of fresh blood to the Cabinet but said the first task would be to restore the confidence of the masses.

Mr. Akiva Guvrin (Globe) of Mapai, taking issue with Mr. Zisling's statement that the Government had achieved nothing produced figures showing that the population had increased by 81

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Air Force Cadet Pilot Killed in Collision

An Army spokesman yesterday announced with regret that on the night of October 24, two cadet pilots of the Israel Air Force engaged in routine night flying collided in mid-air while approaching the landing field.

One of the students, Shmuel Shmueli, aged 19, was killed, and the other, Yehoshua Boveas, was seriously injured. An instructor who was in one of the training planes escaped with slight injuries.

A court of inquiry has been set up to investigate the cause of the accident. The spokesman added that this was the first serious accident that had occurred in training since the establishment of the Air Force.

Shmueli, the son of a Municipal official in Ramat Gan was given a military funeral on Thursday. The news of the accident was released for publication only yesterday. The collision completely destroyed both planes, Harvard training craft.

The planes collided during routine night landing exercises at an Air Force training base. The lead plane, about 300 metres on its final leg, was struck by the second plane which was slightly above it and about to enter its final leg. Shmueli and his instructor were in the first plane while Boveas was flying the second aircraft.

In view of the sharp rise in the price of newsprint in the world market, the daily newspapers are compelled to raise their prices from today to:

30 pruta weekdays
50 pruta for Friday
and Holiday issues

THE JERUSALEM POST

11 Rebels Killed Labour M.P. Asks In Puerto Rico New Plan for Sudan

SAN JUAN. Puerto Rico, Tuesday, (Reuter).—Eleven nationalists and six policemen were killed yesterday when about a thousand nationalists started a rising here. Pinarol and other towns on Puerto Rico island, which is owned by the U.S. The National Guard was mobilised today and has recaptured the municipality of Jayuya.

The climax was reached in a gun battle at noon yesterday when a cascade of armed raiders started firing at the governor, **Senr. Monot Marin**, in front of his palace.

The rebels used incendiary bombs against public buildings in the towns.

The governor said later that he had the situation "well in hand." He claimed that the nationalists numbered no more than one thousand.

Jordan Opposition Party Legalized

AMMAN, Tuesday (Reuters).—Jordan's Government, on the eve of the reassembly of Parliament, has given formal approval to the existence of the opposition "National Front" Party.

Its weekly paper, "Al-Mithak," appearing for the first time today after voluntary suspension seven months ago, declared the Party were "nationalist Arabs desirous of securing true democratic government under which the people would progress."

Suez Canal Bridge
It is led by practising lawyer Suleiman Nabulsi, a former minister.

Nabulsi said in "Al-Mithak" that he hoped the government would comply with the royal wish declared in a speech from the throne last April, and lay before parliament a constitution permitting the people to observe, supervise and question the activities of the executive power.

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Egyptian government and the Suez Canal company have agreed to a plan to be built across the Suez Canal at Fardan near the railway frontier post at El Kantara.

The proposed bridge will link the Egyptian mainland with the Sinai Peninsula and the Egyptian-controlled Gaza coastal strip.

Canal Company

**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE
TO GET FULL BACK PAY**

The District Court ruled yesterday that the Government must pay Mr. Angelo Daniel, a former Mandatory employee and later re-employed by the Government, IL 404.75 for back pay and bonuses.

originally opposed the construction of a bridge owing to the possibility of hindering Canal traffic.

**TONIGHT at 8
OPENING of**

The Government had only rehired Mr. Daniel upon a Supreme Court order and refused to pay the bonuses for more than the six-month period preceding the decision. Mr. Daniel thereupon refused to accept the salary for the period.

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GOLDEN THREE



THE JAZZ - HARRY STEIN, THE CO-STEFANI

ERIC AST
On Saturdays Tea
OPEN UN

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the inner hinge and some stitching. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) = - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{d\rho}{dt}$

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THE Ministry of Supply and Rationing is about to come to an end, after a meteoric career. Food production and rationing belong to the Ministry of Agriculture, which has the inherent responsibility, and the professional staff, for grains and fodder, meat, fish and dairy produce, fruits and vegetables; and it will make for healthy interaction if the guidance of agriculture and animal husbandry towards improved yields is in the same hands as distribution to consumers.

Between those duties and control over the importation of supplies for industry and trade, there is no functional identity. The Ministry of Trade and Industry can be trusted to look after its proper business, consulting, and coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture as the case requires.

It would be childish to take leave of the Ministry of Supply and Rationing, or its Minister, without an appreciation of its more notable achievements. The food rationing system represents an immense labour of planning and organization and if rations have not always come up to advertisement, the fact remains that, whereas we spent £12.26m. on foreign foodstuffs in 1948-49, our outlay in the following year was half a million less, even with a population increase of one-fifth, which means, in effect, a saving of over five millions in hard currency. We can, too, thank the Ministry for reducing the COL index by fifty points, and for the transcendent success of utility lines, which has played so important a part in the enlargement of our commerce and manufacture.

The Ministry had its failures but they may be forgotten in the promise of the new order, where, for one thing, there should be no excuse for black public relations. Early reasoned and complete information of Government's plans is as necessary in rationing and controls as pre-medication is in surgery, and as conducive to lessening shock and increasing responsiveness. It should, besides, prevent recurrence of such scandals as old people being kept queuing interminably for extra ration cards, with no official sufficiently knowledgeable or responsible to end their piteous vigil. Above all, we need a clear understanding among the three Ministers concerned, so that the Treasury shall not arbitrarily withhold the foreign exchange which Food and Supply bespeak firmly for our essential imports.

THERE are certain human occasions when fur-bearing creatures must tremble for their very lives. When new towns and states are created, somebody has to find the fur with which the coronation robes of the elite or legal authorities are to be trimmed: the easiest way to do this is to seize a sharp knife, borrow a searchlight, and deal forth into the night in hopes of meeting a drowsy bear (rather dangerous), beaver, musquash, mink, fox, leopard (very dangerous), mole, rabbit or (in the case of a very poor township) rat. The more insignificant the creature sought, the more numerous must be the bodies of his species to be stabbed, striped, cured, dried, dyed and tried.

The onset of winter must be a veritable storm signal to these poor animals: no wonder many of them hibernate the longest; they hear well-dressed women yelping bloodthirstily to their husbands to clothe them in furs! "Avoid Furs Got By TORTURE!" sings a well-known advertisement. But now, in the United States, where fur-bearers are worried not only by the approach of winter, but also by the new law placing a tariff on 'fur felt hats and hat bodies'. Time was when American rabbits could leave some women to be clad by foreign fashions, but this restriction on imports will give them new sales to hibernate early.

At the height of the desert battle Mr. Churchill left by air for a second war-time visit to Washington to reach a final decision on the operations for 1942-43. It was also necessary for him to discuss with Mr. Roosevelt the atom-bomb development, discussed under the code-name of "Tube Alloys."

It is not customary for a Prime Minister to advise his successor unless he is asked to do so. As it was war-time I sent the King, in response to a request he had made to me in conversation at our last week's interview, the following letter:

June 18, 1942.
In case of my death on this journey I am about to undertake, I avail myself of Your Majesty's gracious permission to advise that the formation of a new Government to Mr. Anthony Eden, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is in my mind the outstanding Minister in the largest political party in the House of Commons and in the National Government over which I have the honour to preside, and who I am sure will be found capable of conducting Your Majesty's affairs with the resolution, experience, and capacity which these grievous times require.

I have the honour to remain Your Majesty's faithful and devoted servant and subject.
Winston S. Churchill.

We left Stranraer on the night of June 17, shortly before midnight. The weather was perfect and the moon full. I sat for two hours or more in the co-pilot's seat admiring the shining sea, revolving my problems, and thinking of the anxious battle I slept soundly in the "bridal suite" until we reached Gander in broad daylight. Here we could have refuelled, but this was not thought necessary, and after making our salutes to the airfield we pursued our voyage.

As we were travelling with the sun the day seemed very long. We had two luncheons with a six-hour interval, and contemplated a late dinner after arrival.

For the last two hours we flew over the land, and it was about seven o'clock by American time when we approached Washington. As we gradually descended towards the Potomac River I noticed that the top of the Washington Monument, which is over 550 feet high, was about our level, and I impressed upon Captain Kelly-Rogers (the chief pilot of the flying-boat) that it would be peculiarly unfortunate if we brought our story to an end by hitting this of all other objects in the world. He assured me that he would take special care to miss it. Thus we landed safely and smoothly on the Potomac after a journey of 28 flying hours.

Lord Halifax, General Marshall and several high officials of the United States welcomed us. I repaired to the British Embassy for dinner.

Early the next morning, the 19th, I flew to Hyde Park. The President was on the local airfield, and saw us make the roughest bump landing I have experienced. He welcomed me with the greatest cordiality, and driving the car himself, took me to the majestic bluffs

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

Second Visit to President Roosevelt

over the Hudson River on which Hyde Park, his family home, stands. The President drove me all over the estate, showing me its splendid views. In this drive I had some thoughtful moments. Mr. Roosevelt's infirmity prevented him from using his feet on the brake, clutch, or accelerator. An ingenious arrangement enabled him to do everything with his arms, which were amazingly strong and muscular. He invited me to feel his biceps, saying that a famous prize-fighter had envied them.

This was reassuring; but I confess that when on several occasions the car poised and backed on the grass verges of the precipices over the Hudson River, I felt a little nervous.

I strongly urged that we should at once pool all our information, papers, together on equal terms, and share the results, if any, equally between us. The question then arose as to where the research plant was to be set up. Considering that Great Britain was under close bombing attack and constant enemy air reconnaissance, it seemed unwise to erect in the Island the vast and conspicuous factories that were needed.

We conceived ourselves at least as far advanced as our ally, and there was, of course, the alternative of Canada, who had a vital contribution herself to make through the supplies of uranium she had actively gathered. It was a hard decision to spend several hundred million pounds sterling, not so much of money as of competing forms of precious war-energy, upon a project the success of which no scientist on either side of the Atlantic could guarantee.

Nevertheless, if the Americans had not been willing to undertake the venture we should certainly have gone forward on our own power in Canada, or if the Canadian Government demurred, in some other part of the Empire. I was, however, very glad when the President said he thought the United States would have to do it. We therefore took this decision jointly and settled the basis of the agreement.

Late on the night of the 20th the Presidential train bore us back to Washington, which we reached about eight o'clock the next morning. We were heavily escorted to the White House, and I was again accorded the very large air-conditioned room, in which I dwell in comfort at about 30 deg. below the temperature of most of the rest of the building. I glanced at the newspapers, read telegrams for an hour, had my breakfast, looked up Harry across the passage, and then went to see the President in his study.

General Lmoy came with me. Presently a telegram was put into the President's hands. He passed it to me without a word. I said: "Tubruk has surrendered, with 25,000 (actually 35,000) men taken prisoners." This was so surprising that I could not believe it. I therefore

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THE HINGE OF FATE (XII)

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BLACK MARKET HAUL

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